

IRISH CONSCRIPTION

TODAY IS BUT an incident in eternity, and from eternity the present gets only its proportionate share of consideration. No conceivable duration of time is vast compared with all time. Hence the attention given to the affairs of the hour, by providence and destiny, must be rather trifling.

Conscription in Ireland may be viewed for its consequences in the hereafter or it may be considered from the standpoint of the desires of the living. The latter viewpoint being the one commonly applied, need not be renewed here.

Irish conscription would probably give a more solid foundation for the ages to come. Ulster and Ireland are in fact neighbors. Catholics and Protestants are intermingled, the same as they are everywhere else, and must so remain through uncounted decades. They ought sometime to be able to get along together. Creed makes little difference between man and man in America. It should make no more in Ireland.

If the great war should be fought, and the Catholic element of the population were not fully in it, there would be not an element for union, but more separation. But if the creeds fight side by side, as Catholics and Protestants of other communities do, there will be a great reunion and a brotherhood of affection.

Conscription is a great thing for the United States. Taking all the young men in the proportion, without regard to race or creed, there will be nobody after the war who will not have had a share in the victory.

It will not be possible to exclude the German population, for it can point to its long list of the loyal soldiers, living and dead, and the claim cannot be denied.

Ireland's trouble is an old feud, which nobody has had time to heal. If Ulster and Ireland sit in a common parliament they will soon learn to get along. If they always stay apart, they never will learn friendship. Home rule and conscription are a good twain. They should go together. The Irish of America want the help of the Irish in Ireland.

CLEAN MILK

THE PRODUCTION of clean milk is of more importance to the community than many things that get more attention. The United States Department of Agriculture, applying to this problem the scientific method, in its usual effective and clear headed way, has proved by experiment that the production of clean milk does not require a costly plant, nor expensive equipment. Any barn gives shelter suitable for good milk. Equipment to produce good, clean milk should not cost more than \$20. The experiment was divided into four steps, and lasted six months. Four cows were used, which were housed in a frame barn of the ordinary type.

Two cows were milked into open top pails and two into small top pails. The milk from the open top pails averaged 497,653 bacteria; from the small top pails, 368,214. The change of pails reduced the average bacteria count 120,439 per cubic centimeter.

In the second step the pails were sterilized by steam, small top pails being used. The bacteria were decreased 351,487, a total of 474,976, compared with milk from open top unsterilized pails.

In the third step the stables were cleaned twice a week, and the udders of the cows washed before each milking. This ordinary cleanliness reduced the bacteria another 10,000.

In the fourth step of the experiment the stables were cleaned every day, and the cows curried with comb and brush, which reduced bacteria to 2,154 per cubic centimeter, or 1,197,847 less than a sample contained when barn and cows were dirty, when open topped pails were used, and the utensils were not steamed.

Clean milk is within reach of every farmer. It can be produced with little added expense. There is no reason why there should be any other kind of milk, especially when approximate cleanliness may be attained by steam sterilization, and the right type of pail. The apparatus for steaming is not costly. Good apparatus should not cost more than \$10, for a small dairy.

BUY POTATOES

AIR AND WATER obtained, food is the basis of man's life. All social organization rests upon food. The society which is just able to feed itself, and no more will not have a high civilization. The arts that make the great nations supreme exist because during the ages it has become possible for all the people to be fed by the labors of a few.

The war makes an especially trying demand upon food supply. Many are withdrawn from food production, and there is need of more intensive effort upon the part of all who produce food, or are able to do so.

A year ago the government urged upon farmers the necessity of raising potatoes. The response was liberal. Because of poor transportation, and for other reasons, millions of bushels of potatoes are unconsumed.

The farmer earns his money. He does hard work through long hours under conditions that are far less favorable than those inflicted upon the toilers of a city.

Buy the potatoes the farmer has raised. Eat more potatoes. Use up the crop. Do this for your own sake as well as for the farmers. The man who buys a liberty bond gets the bond. The farmer who has raised potatoes ought to have a market for them and a profitable market. The farmer is worthy of his hire.

The demand for the use of more potatoes is based upon a stronger motive than the benefit of the farmer. Under no circumstances must the country become weaker in its power to produce food.

Eat more potatoes. Furnish the farmer a maximum incentive. The duty is plain and the necessity is plainer.

TALK THAT COUNTS

THOSE ENGAGED in war propaganda, especially those employed as speakers, have observed the greater attention and the superior interest given those who have been eye witnesses of the things they talk about.

The man who sees an event may not be an orator, his speech may be lacking in all the elements that go to make an effective speaker, but what he has seen he can tell.

If he was an actor in the event he describes, as well as a spectator, then his speech takes on a color and a hue that can not be attained by others.

The government is wise in bringing from France fifty soldiers, men who have participated, who have been wounded, who have perhaps been decorated with the war cross, to speak for the Liberty loan.

These men have something more than eloquence to offer. Their wounds are eloquent. The decorations they wear are more moving than speech. When they speak, they speak

of things whereof they know, not second hand, but by intimate personal contact.

The men who have come home to tell about the war are distinguished for service of some sort. Six of them wear the French cross.

They will be welcome. They will be heard with breathless attention. They will stimulate an interest in buying bonds and thrift stamps. They will increase the desire of the ardent to have a part in the great struggle. By all means let us have information from the lips of the actors themselves. They know, and they can tell.

THEY KNEW

ONE OF THE New York papers, which has a tenderness for the slush fund says that the men who have been indicted did not intend "to violate the law." They intended to do whatever their actions implied. They paid the money out in large sums, in greenbacks, without taking receipts or requiring specifications. We are to conclude from this that they did not intend to be caught.

The \$2,000,000 fund was raised to help elect Mitchell. The men who raised it know what they would have said if they had caught Hyman with a \$2,000,000 fund back of him.

Mr. Mitchell may have been a fine mayor, and Mr. Hyman may be a very indifferent mayor. The Times and Farmer is too far away to know. But no degree of excellence in Mitchell could possibly atone for the injury worked by the great slush fund, by which his re-election was sought. A few items of administrative superiority could not atone or compensate for wholesale corruption of the electorate, through the agency of great contributions.

The rich men who financed the Mitchell campaign are not so innocent as their friends would suppose. Neither are they as guilty as their enemies would have them.

These slush funds have been pretty common in America. They have been a part of the game, a bad, sad part. A few indictments have long been needed. The indicted men have been doing only what has always been done. But there must be an end of old fashioned naughty ways sometime, and now is an accepted time.

FIFTY-EIGHT ARE NAMED IN U. S. CASUALTY LIST

Capt. Jett Killed in Action—Capt. Chambers Dies of Disease.

LIEUT. MOONEY NOT KILLED IN ACTION

Forty-Two Reported As Wounded Slightly and 5 Severely Wounded.

Washington, April 30—The casualty list today contained 58 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 2; died of wounds, 0; died of accident, 2; died of disease, 6; wounded severely, 5; wounded slightly, 42; missing in action, 1.

Capt. Richard Laurence Jett was killed in action. Capt. Charles A. Chambers died of disease, and Lieut. Robert D. Coy, Rufus B. Crain and Francis Worthington Hine were slightly wounded.

In issuing the list the War Department announced that Lieut. Thomas J. Mooney was previously reported as having died from accident due to an error in calling. Lieut. John W. Morris, previously reported wounded severely, is reported a prisoner and unwounded.

The list follows:

Killed in action—Capt. Richard Laurence Jett, Private Herbert G. Raymond.

Died of accident—Privates Eldridge Cope, William W. Washington.

Died of disease—Capt. Charles A. Chambers, Privates Orris Pearl Mudgett, Preston Noel, Clarence Everett Brown, James Bates, Ray L. Siebert. Severely wounded—Sergeants Thomas J. Curtin, Gerald S. Patton, Privates Michael F. Davis, Leonard F. Sylvia, John Levi Smith.

Wounded slightly—Lieuts. Robert D. Coy, Rufus B. Crain, Francis Worthington Hine, Corps. Frank M. Gannon, Burpee West, Jr., George Zambrosky, Raymond C. Fisher, Wagoners William Brown, Thomas E. Parry, Privates Albert O. Abraham, John R. Barrett, Charles W. Bradfield, Chas. R. Clinkenbeard, Thomas J. Corrigan, George W. Currier, Lloyd E. Devel, George H. Dustin, John F. Egan, Wilfred T. Foster, Gordon E. Fuller, Donald M. Hair, Eugene Joubert, Henry W. Kennedy, John M. Kenney, Guy L. Lancaster, Edmond P. Leroux, John F. Lindsay, Charles A. McDonald, Max Markman, Shelby A. Miller, Roger J. Noll, John R. O'Brien, Edward J. Parker, Arthur Pickup, Walter L. Redden, Louis E. Shaver, Jeremiah F. Sheehan, Vaughn H. Silva, Charles Webb, Louis J. Wolfe, Phillip Wright, Morton C. Higgins.

Missing in action—Private Arzine Bergeron; name of Lieut. Thomas J. Mooney, previously as having died from accident, now believed to be in error.

Private Jesse M. King, previously died of gunshot wound, now reported slightly wounded.

Lieut. John W. Morris, previously reported wounded severely, now reported prisoner, unwounded.

NAME OF HUN VICTIM PRISONER

London, April 30—It was the British steamer Orons that was torpedoed with the party of 57 American army Y. M. C. A. workers. The first public announcement here of the torpedoing, which occurred early Sunday morning, was made in this morning's newspapers.

TRAINS IN WRECK NEAR CHARLESTON

Charleston, W. Va., April 29—A train carrying workmen to the government ammunition plant in Nitro, near here, ran into another train, also crowded with workmen, today. Two coaches were wrecked, but no one was seriously injured.

HONOR REGIMENT WHICH WITHSTOOD HUN AT APREMONT

War Cross Awarded to 122 Men of 104th (Massachusetts) for Gallant Fight.

BORE BRUNT OF GERMAN ATTACK

Men Highly Complimented by French and American Commanders.

With the American Army in France, Sunday, April 29.—(By the Associated Press)—The French army today paid an historic tribute to the United States when 122 soldiers, sons of Massachusetts, were decorated with the war cross for bravery displayed in recent fighting. The ceremony, which was held on a picturesque field a short distance from the front line trenches, was one of the most impressive in which American soldiers have participated since their entry to the war.

One hundred and seventeen men from the 104th (Massachusetts) regiment, who bore the brunt of the German attack in the Apremont forest on April 12, received medals, as did five men of another regiment who had participated in earlier fighting around Soissons.

Here and there in the line of heroes were spaces representing Americans who were killed or wounded severely.

It had been raining in the forenoon, but the sun broke through the grayish clouds when the 104th regiment, which was also decorated as a unit, passed in review before American and French generals. Bands played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseilles" while the American and French flags waved proudly and defiantly within sound of the roar of the German guns.

The French general in conferring the decorations said of the regiment: "It showed the greatest audacity and a fine spirit of sacrifice. Subjected to very violent bombardments and attacked by heavy German forces, it succeeded in checking the dangerous advance and took, at the point of the bayonet in a most vigorous way, prisoners and some demolished trenches from which it had fallen back at the first assault."

The few civilian spectators who witnessed the ceremony included several French women, residents of villages near the front. They cheered as the young Americans, wearing full equipment and helmets, marched by. Some Americans attached to other units were greatly moved when the band played the national anthem. They saw the bright new flag and realized that their comrades had been through to merit the honors.

The general commanding the American forces shook hands with each and spoke words of encouragement to each of the men decorated, saying it was the proudest moment of his life to be the commander of men who had done such great honor to the country.

CAPTAIN CAHILL A HUN PRISONER

New York, April 30—Capt. Francis Cahill of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., missing since the commencement of the German offensive in St. Quentin, is a prisoner in Germany, according to information received here today through Red Cross channels.

Capt. Cahill's name was in the American casualty list on April 11. The war department message to his family gave March 21 as the date of his disappearance. Dr. Cahill, a graduate of Cornell medical college, was practicing in Hoesick Falls, N. Y., when he joined the service.

GENERAL CROWDER SUBMITS PLANS FOR SECOND DRAFT

JEER AMERICANS HALF STARVED U. S. CAPTIVES ARE PARADED THROUGH GERMAN CITIES

For the Amusement of Civilians Our Unfortunate Soldiers Are Placed on Exhibition—Prisoners Appear Dazed and Mentally Weak As Result of Lack of Food and Suffering—English Women Locked Up For Speaking to the Captives.

London, April 30—How the German government has marched American war prisoners from town to town, placing them on exhibition to jeering populace, was told by one of the British and Canadian soldiers who have escaped from Germany and made their way through Holland.

CLASS ONE MEN IN CONNECTICUT REPORTED FEW

Connecticut, according to advice received from the office of the provost marshal general, has a smaller percentage of Class 1 men in the draft than any other state, with the possible exception of two. This is due, it is said, first to a large alien population which was registered, but is exempt from the draft, and the second reason is because there are so many in the state entitled to deferred classification because of essential employment.

This is apparently causing the department some concern, and Major Buckley has received orders to determine at once the number of men in Class 1 who are really fighting men. Accordingly all the local boards have been instructed to report at once how many men in this class are ready for general service who will not claim the right of limited service or any other exemption. Instructions were issued to the boards yesterday, and a report of the local situation will be forwarded to the department within a few days.

The enlistments in Connecticut for all branches of military service from July 1 to March 31 were 8,181. These are voluntary enlistments, and do not include the draft, which numbers thousands more. According to the ruling, however, Connecticut will get credit for these enlistments and that number will be deducted from Connecticut's quota in the next draft. The local boards have completed all the physical examinations for the last draft, and only the clerical work of checking up remains.

On the face of the first returns there was a discrepancy of about 10,000 men between the registration figures and the classified list as compiled under the classification order. This has been checked up and accounted for in clerical errors and district boards, so that the figures now agree.

GIVE HUNS SLIP UNDER GUISE OF GERMAN OFFICERS

Paris, April 30—In escaping from a German military prison, Lieutenant Roland G. Garros and Lieutenant Antoine Marchal, the two celebrated French aviators, repeated the exploit of the famous German "Captain Koepenick." After having been twice caught and punished for attempting to "take French leave," Garros and Marchal recalled how glibly the people and soldiers proved themselves in the case of the shoemaker Voigt who, under the name of "Captain Koepenick" and in an officer's uniform laid everything under contribution and was saluted and honored as only a German military officer could be.

So they made French blue horizon cloth uniforms resembling as closely as possible those of German officers. When they were finished all they had to do was to simply walk out of their prison, out of the camp and out of the town, saluted on every hand by sentinels, soldiers off duty and civilians.

Once clear of the town they doffed the uniforms and made their way to the frontier of Holland by rail quite comfortably. Their greatest difficulty was in crossing the line. It took them three days during which they crept on hands and knees backwards and forwards alternately, dodging sentinels.

TO INVESTIGATE PROPPER CASE

Washington, April 29—The supreme court today named a committee to investigate the admittance to the bar of Albert Herschel De Propper, a Massachusetts attorney. This action was taken on the motion of Attorney General Gregory, who charged that admittance had been obtained on misrepresentations and that De Propper had been disbarred from practice in Illinois and Georgia.

ALEXANDER ON WAY TO CAMP

St. Paul, Nebraska, April 30—Grover Cleveland Alexander, formerly of the pitching staff of the Chicago Nationals, left his home here today as one of the 12 members of Howard county's April draft quota en route to Camp Funston.

The narrator, a Canadian, escaped from Glessen. For two days there, he said, 15 Americans captured last October in a trench raid in France were kept on exhibition.

He said the Americans were thin, weak and mentally dazed because of their treatment. They told him they were in deplorable shape as a result of being marched for miles over hard roads to towns and villages to be exhibited to the German people in an effort to show the American army could not stand against German soldiers.

The Americans said they had had no chance to wash or get clean clothes. Their daily fare was acorn coffee, two slices of bread made from rye, sawdust and potato flour for breakfast; soup, a small piece of tough beef, turnips, such as usually were fed to cattle, for dinner; soup and two slices of bread for supper. British prisoners were not permitted to communicate with the Americans, and English women at Munich who spoke to them were locked in cells 24 hours on bread and water.

CAN'T OVERTHROW SOVIETS DECLARES WISCONSIN PROF.

New York, April 30—There is no power in Russia, which in the absence of foreign aid, has the least chance of overthrowing the Soviet or Bolshevik government, declared Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, in a report which he has just made to the American Institute of Social Service. The Institute sent Prof. Ross to Russia last year to study social conditions in that country and to try to establish relations between Russian and American social institutions.

"The Cossacks have ceased to exist and the bourgeois are important to do anything for themselves," wrote Prof. Ross. "The estates, no doubt, have been divided among the peasant communes and nothing but foreign conquest can tear them from the moujiks."

"With the masses so ignorant and inexperienced in organization, and the state corroded with the graft and inefficiency inherited from the old regime, one cannot imagine public capitalism succeeding in Russia. Such an experiment should be tried only by a more developed people. If low productivity and waste cause the things produced by the factories to be very scarce and dear, the disgruntled peasants may in time lose faith in the Trotsky-Lenine program and throw their support to a party that believes in private capital and individual enterprise."

"Russia will never be able to free herself from mass poverty, unrest and explosion till she adopts, with ample safeguards of course, the system of individual property in the soil."

"I am often asked the question whether Lenin and Trotsky are not agents of Germany. I have no means of knowing, but I found no one who in private conversation avowed such a belief. The bourgeois newspapers were full of such charges but the indicated paid no attention to them. Let me observe, furthermore, that these leaders are responsible for everything they do to a delegate body of 250 genuine Russians and if they have sold out their country these Russians have been unable to perceive the fact."

GERMANS FAIL TO HIT STEAMER

An Atlantic Port, April 29—A large French transatlantic liner which arrived here today was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine when two days out from a French port.

The torpedo passed astern and the merchantman gave battle. Cruisers conveying the liner joined in the fight and the submarine fled with several of the warships in pursuit.

Whether the submarine was sunk was not known by any of the 285 passengers aboard the merchantman. The attack took place while the passengers were dining at 7 p. m.

HURLED FROM HIS AUTO INTO RIVER

New York, April 30—From the roadway of the big Williamsburg bridge which spans the East river between Manhattan and Brooklyn, an unidentified man was catapulted today when the machine skidded and crashed into the guard rail. The body plunged more than 125 feet into the river and disappeared.

Albert Keffel and Lewis Gruber, German agents, were captured at the International border below San Diego.

Seeks to Have Present Bill Changed to Meet Pressing Needs.

DEplete QUOTAS BY LATEST CALLS

New Quota Plan Will Be Applied to Men in Second Draft.

Washington, April 30—Provost Marshal General Crowder today requested congress to eliminate from the bill extending the draft to youths now 21 years old, the amendment putting at the bottom of the eligible list those who would register under the measure and asked that the bill basing draft quotas on the number of men in class one be amended to operate retroactive.

Gen. Crowder made his request in letters to the chairman of the senate and house military committees. Of the proposal to put the new registrants at the bottom of the list on eligibles Gen. Crowder said:

"The plan proposed by this office would result in these registrants being given order numbers scattered throughout the entire list of order numbers. This seems to be faster than the plan proposed by the amendment. The result of the house amendment in many jurisdictions will be to delay the calling of these young men for a considerable time. In the meantime their status will have changed, they will have married or become integrated with the industries of the country."

"Moreover, it establishes a precedent which may be appealed to provided aliens are registered under the provisions of the new legislation based on treaties to be negotiated."

The plan to make the quota law retroactive would apply it to men of the new draft called while the legislation is pending. Delay in enactment of the legislation, General Crowder wrote, necessitates the retroactive feature.

During the last few weeks, General Crowder said, the camps have become ready to capacity and the imperative needs of Gen. Pershing's forces have led to the rapid dispatch of more troops overseas and to the issuance of relatively small calls, by authority of the president, to fill the organizations in training in cantonments.

The result of these calls spread over the last few weeks has been not only to exhaust virtually all the deferred percentages of the quotas on the first general call (July 12, 1917), but to add still further quantities of men in the excess of the first quotas.

Obviously, Gen. Crowder added, to insure fair treatment for all the states, the new quota plan should be applied to men called on the second draft.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE AGAINST HUN SUBMARINE

Washington, April 30—Three members of the American steamer Chincha's crew were killed, the navy department announced today, in the ship's fight with a submarine on March 21. Previous reports had said several men were injured, but made no mention of any having been killed. The Chincha beat off the submarine after firing about 30 shots. One shot from the submarine struck the Chincha's aft, killing Steward A. S. Edwards, August, Ga., and two others not named.

On Jan. 18 the Chincha escaped from a submarine and the armed guard was commended by Secretary Daniels for its excellent work at the time.

MUST OFFSET EFFECTS OF HER YIELDING TO U. S.

Amsterdam, April 30—Germany demands from Holland, says the Vische Zeitung of Berlin, the right to send war material over the Limbourg railroad to Antwerp, the right to send foodstuffs for shipment from Antwerp, the renewal of treaties relating to the important shipment of sand and gravel.

"As Holland," the newspaper adds, "recently yielded to Anglo-American pressure, she must grant the conditions to redress the balance." It is apparent that Holland and Germany have not yet reached an agreement concerning transport through Holland. A dispatch from the Hague to the London Daily Mail on Monday reported, Holland had yielded to Germany's demands concerning transports and the supply of sand and gravel. It was added that it was understood that the amount of sand and gravel would be limited and would be for non-military purposes only. There has been no official confirmation of the reported agreement.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN N. H. STOPPED

Concord, N. H., April 30—The sale of liquor in New Hampshire, after having been legalized for 15 years, will cease tonight. Under the law all alcoholic beverages must be removed from saloons by midnight. Municipalities may issue licenses to druggists to sell alcohol for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes only.